

## SEN

SENATE. *n. f.* [*senatus*, Latin; *senat*, French.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debate

The nature of our feats, which will in time break ope  
The locks o' th' *senate*, and bring in the crows  
To peck the eagles. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

There they shall found

Their government, and their great *senate* chuse. *Milton.*  
He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,  
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;  
Which, if our ancestors had not retain'd,

The *senate's* name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,

The *senate* rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SENATEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going

All to the *senatehouse*; some news is come. *Shakespeare.*

SENATOR. *n. f.* [*senator*, Latin; *senateur*, French.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwife patricians,

You grave but reckless *senators*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

As if to ev'ry sop it might belong,

Like *senators*, to ensure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATORIAL. *adj.* [*senatorius*, Lat. *senatorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.]

SENATORIAN. } Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

TO SEND. *v. a.* [*sendan*, Gothick; *senan*, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To dispatch from one place to another.

There shalt thou serve thine enemies, which the Lord shall

send against thee, in hunger and in thirst. *Deut. xxviii. 48.*

Send our brother with us, and we will go down. *Gen. xliii.*

His citizens sent a message after him, saying, we will not

have this man to reign over us. *Lu. xix. 14.*

The messenger came, and shewed David all that Joab had

sent him for. *2 Sam. xi. 22.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee

I send along. *Milton.*

His devoted men he first sends off to shore. *Dryden.*

Servants, sent on messages, stay out somewhat longer than

the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.

There have been commissions

Sent down among them, which have flow'd the heart

Of all their loyalties. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

3. To grant as from a distant place: as, if God send life.

I pray thee send me good speed this day, and shew kindness

unto my master. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

O send out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Pf.*

4. To inflict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall send upon thee curfings, vexation, and re-

buke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deut. xxviii.*

5. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water sends forth plants that have no roots fixed in the

bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The senses sent in only the influxes of material things, and

the imagination and memory present only their pictures or

images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Cheyne.*

6. To diffuse; to propagate.

When the fury took her stand on high,

A hiss from all the snaky tire went round;

The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,

And through the Achaian cities send the found. *Pope.*

7. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

TO SEND. *v. n.*

1. To deliver or dispatch a message.

I have made bold to send in to your wife:

My suit is that she will to Desdemona

Procure me some access. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church

and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore

they sent the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. To SEND for. To require by message to come, or cause

to be brought.

Go with me some few of you, and see the place; and then

you may send for your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He sent for me; and, while I rais'd his head,

He threw his aged arms about my neck,

And, feeling that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SENDER. *n. f.* [from *send*.] He that sends.

This was a merry message.

—We hope to make the sender blush at it. *Shak. H. V.*

Love that comes too late,

Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,

To the great sender turns a four offence. *Shakespeare.*

Best with the best, the sender, not the sent. *Milton.*

SENESCENCE. *n. f.* [*senescere*, Latin.] The state of growing

old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein

they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay, without

jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Newbold.*

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SENESCHAL. *n. f.* [*seneschal*, French, of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made for  
John Arundel, of Trerice, *seneschal* of his household, as well  
in peace as in war. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

Marshall'd feast,

Serv'd up in hall with fowls and *seneschals*;

The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The *seneschal* rebuk'd, in haste withdrew;

With equal haste a menial train pursue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

SENGREEN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SENILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conse-

quent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that na-

ture, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a

person in whom nature, education, and time have happily

matched a *senile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of

fancy. *Boyle on Colours.*

SENIOR. *n. f.* [*senior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer

time has some superiority.

How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or al-

lowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling,

but in gifts also? *Whitgift.*

2. An aged person.

A *senior* of the place replies,

Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY. *n. f.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in all civil insurrections the ringleader is looked on with

a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by

his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt.

*Government of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be assigned to

his care, by the right due to his *seniority*. *Brown.*

SENNIA. *n. f.* [*senia*, Latin.] A physical tree.

The flower, for the most part, consists of five leaves,

which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose:

the point afterwards becomes a plain, incurved, bivalve pod,

which is full of seeds, each being separated by a double thin

membrane. The species are three. The third sort, that used

in medicine, is at present very rare. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, *senna*, or what purgative drug,

Would scour these English hence! *Shak. Macbeth.*

*Senna* tree is of two sorts: the ballard *senna*, and the scor-

pion *senna*, both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mart.*

SENNIGHT. *n. f.* [Contracted from *sevennight*.] The space of

seven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract

of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim

be but a *sennight*, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length

of seven years. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

SENO'CLAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some

*senocular*. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

SENSATION. *n. f.* [*sensation*, French; *sensatio*, school Latin.]

Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the

*sensations*; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glasse. Saff.*

The brain, disordered by a cold, beating against the root

of the auditory nerve, and protruded to the tympanum, causes

the *sensation* of noise. *Harvey on Consumption.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending

wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the under-

standing, I call *sensation*. *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous

*sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Adamson.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger *sensations*

of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. f.* [*sens*, French; *sensus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived;

the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste.

This pow'r is *sense*, which from abroad doth bring

The colour, taste, and touch, and scent, and sound,

The quantity and shape of ev'ry thing

Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:

And though things sensible be numberless,

But only five the *sense's* organs be;

And in those five, all things their forms express,

Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear or see. *Darwin.*

This is the soul a nature, which contains

The pow'r of *sense* within a greater pow'r,

Which doth employ and use the *sense's* pains;

But sits and rules within her private bow'r. *Darwin.*

Both contain

Within them ev'ry lower faculty

Of *sense*, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Alph.*

Of the five *senses*, two are usually and most properly called

the *senses* of learnings, as being most capable of receiving com-

munication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these

are hearing and seeing. *Hobbes's Element. of S. vol.*

There's

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2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and  
the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a tran-

sition throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If we had nought but *sense*, then only they

Should have found minds which have their senses found;

But wisdom grows when senses do decay,

And folly most in quickest *sense* is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,

That, like the earth's, it leaves the *sense* behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This Basilus, having the quick *sense* of a lover, took as

though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidn.*

God, to remove his ways from human *sense*,

Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

Why hadst thou added *sense's* of endless woes?

He should have liv'd, *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd,

Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*,

Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakespeare.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural

reason.

Opprest nature sleeps:

This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *sense*. *Shakespeare.*

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which

we call natural light and reason, and common *sense*. *Bentley.*

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis *sense*,

Good *sense*, which only is the gift of heav'n;

And, though no science, fairly worth the *sense's*:

A light within yourself you must perceive;

Jones and Le Notre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose

As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*:

You see he knows not me, his natural father;

That now the wind is got into his head,

And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*

With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Rescommen.*

8. Consciousness; conviction.

In the due *sense* of my want of learning, I only make a

confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of

the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this *sense* to be preserved from all sin is not impossible.

*Hooker, b. v.*

My hearty friends,

You take me in too dolorous a *sense*. *Shakespeare.*

This comes out of a haughty presumption, that because we

are encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things are made

for man, that therefore they are not made at all for them-

selves. *Moss's Antidote against Atheism.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what

is since, is, in a legal *sense*, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon

the foundation of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three *senses*, and has

made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those *senses*,

and leave it only one remaining, and affix the